
국외출장복명서
2024 미국형사정책학회(ACJS)
연례회의 참가 및 형사·법무
유관기관 방문·교류

2024. 3. 17. ~ 3. 25.
미국 일리노이 시카고

KICJ

한국형사·법무정책연구원

Korean Institute of
Criminology and Justice

I 개 요

◎ 출장자 및 출장 기간

구분	성 명	소 속	직위	직 급	일 정 ¹⁾
1	하태훈	원장실	원장		2024.3.17.(일)~3.24.(일)(6박8일)
2	박형민	법무정책연구본부	본부장	선임연구위원	2024.3.17.(일)~3.25.(월)(7박9일)
3	박성훈	형사·법무디지털센터	센터장	선임연구위원	2024.3.17.(일)~3.25.(월)(7박9일)
4	최지선	대외협력실	실장	부연구위원	2024.3.17.(일)~3.24.(일)(6박8일)
5	성유리	국내협력홍보팀	팀장	부연구위원	2024.3.17.(일)~3.25.(월)(7박9일)
6	김남희	범죄분석·조사연구실	팀원	부연구위원	2024.3.17.(일)~3.25.(월)(7박9일)
7	이선형	AI·법·정책연구팀	팀장	부연구위원	2024.3.18.(월)~3.25.(월)(6박8일)
8	권혜원	대외협력실	팀원	전문원	2024.3.17.(일)~3.24.(일)(6박8일)

◎ 출장지

- 미국 일리노이 시카고(ACJS), 노멀(일리노이주립대)

◎ 출장 목적

- 미국형사정책학회 연례회의(ACJS) 참가(3.19(화)~23(토))
 - ACJS는 형사정책 및 관련 학문 분야에서 미국 내 가장 영향력 있는 학회 중 하나로, 1963년에 설립되어, 형사정책, 법 집행, 범죄학 등 다양한 분야의 전문가들이 참여하는 연례 학술 회의임.
 - 금번 연례 회의는 제61차 학회로 국제적인 협력과 정보 교환의 장을 마련함으로써, 전 세계 형사정책의 흐름을 이해하고 정보를 공유할 수 있으며, 국제 학회, 연구기관 등과의 네트워크를 확대할 수 있는 기회를 제공함.
 - 한국형사·법무정책연구원은 제61차 ACJS 연례회의에 참가하여 ACJS와

1) 상이 일정은 밑줄로 표시함.

협력 증진 방안을 협의하고, 세계적으로 영향력 있는 연구 기관(미국 법무국립사법연수원(NIJ), 일리노이주립대학교(ISU), 신시내티대학교(UC) 등)과 함께 공동 라운드테이블, 세션 등을 진행함으로써 연구성과물을 국제적으로 홍보할 수 있음.

- 일리노이주립대(Illinois State University, ISU) 방문(3.18.(월))
- 일리노이주립대(ISU)는 미국 일리노이주에 위치한 주립 대학교로, 풍부한 학문적 전통과 우수한 교육 시설을 자랑하며, 다양한 학문 분야에서 높은 평가를 받고 있음.
- 특히 형사정책 및 법률학 분야에서 두각을 보이는데 최근 국제 형사정책 동향에 알맞은 커리큘럼과 연구 프로그램을 보유하고 있음.
- ISU 방문을 통해 양 기관의 학문적 교류와 협력 관계를 강화하고, 향후 공동 연구 프로젝트, 학술 행사, 교류 프로그램 등 다양한 협력 방안을 모색함.

※ ISU와는 2023년 11월 미국범죄학회(American Society of Criminology, ASC) 참석차 미국 출장 시 업무협약(MOU)을 체결함(체결일: 2023년 11월 15일).

- KICJ - 재미한인범죄학회(KOSCA) 교류·협력 네트워크 강화(3.21.(목))
 - 한국형사·법무정책연구원의 협력 학회인 재미한인범죄학회(Korean Society of Criminology in America, KOSCA)와 공동 연구 및 교류·협력 네트워크 방안 등을 논의함.
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- 제3회 아태지역 형사사법 전문가 컨퍼런스(APECCJ) 및 제11회 한국형사·법무정책연구원 국제포럼(KICJIF) 준비
 - 2024년 8월과 12월 각각 개최 예정인 제3회 아태지역 형사사법 전문가 컨퍼런스(APECCJ) 및 제11회 한국형사·법무정책연구원 국제포럼에 기조 연사 및 발표자/토론자 섭외를 위해 UNPNI 및 MOU 기관 관계자 등과 실무회의를 진행함. APECCJ 및 KICJIF 프로그램 구성 및 행사 개요 등 준비 상황을 공유하고 지속적인 협력 방안 등에 대하여 논의함.

- 한국형사·법무정책연구원 연구 성과물 확산

- 연구원에서 영문으로 발간하는 연구성과물인 홍보책자, TPCJ(Trends & Policies in Criminology and Justice), IJCJ(International Journal of Criminal Justice) 등을 배포하여 연구원 및 연구원이 수행하는 주요 연구 내용 등을 국제적으로 홍보함.

Ⅱ 일 정

날짜	내용
3월 17일 (일)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 인천 출발(총 7인: 하태훈 원장, 박형민 선임연구위원, 박성훈 선임연구위원, 최지선 부연구위원, 성유리 부연구위원, 김남희 부연구위원, 권혜원 전문원) * 인천 공항: 10시 40분 출발(대한항공 KE0037) • 미국 시카고 도착(총 7인: 하태훈 원장, 박형민 선임연구위원, 박성훈 선임연구위원, 최지선 부연구위원, 성유리 부연구위원, 김남희 부연구위원, 권혜원 전문원) * 시카고 공항: 09시 30분 도착 • 미국 시카고 호텔 이동 및 학회 준비
3월 18일 (월)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 일리노이주립대(ISU) 방문 및 협력회의 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 일리노이주립대(ISU) 교무처장, 응용과학기술대(CAST, College of Applied Science and Technology) 및 형사사법과학과(CJS, Department of Criminal Justice Sciences) 소속 교수진 면담 - 업무 오찬 - 법의학연구센터, 연구실 등 방문 - 맥린 카운티 구치소(McLean County Jail) 방문 - KICJ-ISU 연구 협력 및 네트워크 방안 실무 협의 등 • 인천 출발(1인: 이선형 부연구위원) * 인천 공항: 10시 40분 출발(대한항공 KE0037) • 미국 시카고 도착(1인: 이선형 부연구위원) * 시카고 공항: 09시 30분 도착

날짜	내용
3월 19일 (화)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ACJS 참관 • 마약 관련 세션 참관(세션 309): 다크넷 시장에 숨겨진 불법 펜타닐 네트워크와 약탈적 공급자에 대한 해독(Deciphering Hidden Illicit Fentanyl Networks and Predatory Vendors on Darknet Marketplaces)
3월 20일 (수)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ACJS 참관 • KICJ-ACJS 공동 라운드테이블(세션 144): 한국과 미국의 형사정의 분야에서의 협력 증진(Joint Criminal Justice Endeavors: Research and Policy in Korea and the U.S.) • KICJ-ACJS 협력회의 및 업무 오찬 • 인공지능 관련 세션 참관(세션 221): 인공지능: 교수 방법의 새시대(Artificial Intelligence: The New Age of Pedagogical Methods) • 데이터 통계 관련 세션 참관(세션 236): 경찰 데이터를 활용한 고급 통계 및 데이터 과학 적용(Advanced Statistical and Data Science Applications using Complex Policing Data) • 약물 및 정신질환 관련 세션 참관(세션 239): 약물사용, 정신질환, 출소 성공 및 실패(Substance Use, Mental Illness, Reentry Success & Failure) • 범죄학 이론 관련 세션 참관(세션 211): 발달 및 생애 과정 이론 1(Developmental and Life Course Theories 1)
3월 21일 (목)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ACJS 참관 • KICJ-ISU 공동 라운드테이블(세션 259): 미국과 한국의 마약 사용에 대한 비교 관점-현재 문제 및 정책 접근(Comparative Perspectives on Drug Use in US and Korea - Current Issues and Policy Approaches(KICJ-ISU)) • 2024-2025년도 ACJS 프로그램 위원회 회의(Program Committee Meeting)(세션 553) • KICJ - KOSCA 협력회의 및 업무 오찬 • 미국 내 혐오 범죄 관련 세션 참관(세션 366): 증오 범죄와 편견 피해(Hate Crimes and Bias Victimizations)
3월 22일 (금)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ACJS 참관 • KICJ-UC 공동 세션(세션 392): 범죄자 위험 평가 시스템의 현재와 미래

날짜	내용
	<p>탐구(Exploring the Current and Future of Offender Risk Assessment System (KICJ-UC Session))</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KICJ-NIJ 협력회의 및 업무 오찬 • KICJ-NIJ 공동 세션(세션 496): 한국과 미국에서의 범죄 대응을 위한 효과적인 범죄 예방 전략 수립(Establishing Effective Crime Prevention Strategies in Response to Crime in South Korea and the U.S.)
3월 23일 (토)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ACJS 자유회 참관 • 약물남용 관련 세션 참관(세션 547): 약물 남용의 주요 인자와 위험 요인(Strains and Risk Factors for Drug Misuse) • 시카고 출국(총 3인: 하태훈 원장, 최지선 부연구위원, 권혜원 전문원) * 시카고 공항: 11시 30분 출발(대한항공 KE0038)
3월 24일 (일)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 시카고 출국(총 5인: 박형민 선임연구위원, 박성훈 선임연구위원, 성유리 부연구위원, 이선형 부연구위원, 김남희 부연구위원) * 시카고 공항: 11시 30분 출발(대한항공 KE0038) • 인천 도착(총 3인: 하태훈 원장, 최지선 부연구위원, 권혜원 전문원) * 인천 공항: 16시 30분 도착
3월 25일 (월)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 인천 도착(총 5인: 박형민 선임연구위원, 박성훈 선임연구위원, 성유리 부연구위원, 이선형 부연구위원, 김남희 부연구위원) * 인천 공항: 16시 30분 도착

Ⅲ

세부 내용

◎ 일리노이주립대(Illinois State University, ISU) 방문(3.18.(월))

1. 개요


일리노이주립대는 형사사법 및 법무 분야에서 학제간 교육 프로그램과 연구


활동을 수행하고 있음. 법의학, 법 집행, 재판 과정, 교정 등 다양한 분야에
서 전문 지식을 갖춘 교수진과 연구자를 보유하고 있으며, 형사사법 시스템
의 효율성과 공정성을 높이기 위한 혁신적인 연구를 수행하는 것으로 알려
짐.

일리노이주립대 방원 일정에는 연구원에서 총 7명(하태훈 원장, 박형민 선임
연구위원, 박성훈 선임연구위원, 최지선 부연구위원, 성유리 부연구위원, 김
남희 부연구위원, 권혜원 전문원)이 참가하였으며, 방원 행사에는 협력회의,
교수진 면담, 연구실 방문, 카운티구치소 방문 등이 진행되었음.

2. 방문 일정

방문 상세 일정은 아래와 같음.

**Korean Institute of
Criminology and Justice**

**DEPARTMENT OF
CRIMINAL JUSTICE
SCIENCES**
Illinois State University

KICJ Visit Detailed Itinerary
March 18, 2024

9:45 a.m.: Pick up representatives from the Korean Institute of Criminology and Justice at Uptown Station and escort to Turner 125A

10-10:50 a.m.: Welcome Tea with CAST Dean Dr. Chad McEvoy and CAST Staff/CJS Faculty - Turner 125A

Speaking Roles:

- Dean McEvoy welcomes and Introduces Provost Yazedjian
- Provost speaks and presents gift to President Dr. Tae-Hoon HA

10:50 a.m.: Pick up KICJ at 125A Turner Lot and escort to Fire Station

11-11:45 a.m.: Tour of Lab and Crime Scene

11:50 a.m.: Pick up KICJ at Fire Station. Escort to Brass Pig for lunch

12-1:30 p.m.: Lunch at Brass Pig

- Welcome 12:00-12:20 p.m.
- Speaking Roles:
 - Dean McEvoy Welcomes and gives brief remarks
 - KICJ President Dr. Tae-Hoon HA brief remarks

(Guests: 17 total) CAST Dean Chad McEvoy, CAST Associate Dean Dr. Cara Rabe-Hemp, Dr. Donna Selman, Dr. Joanne Savage, Dr. Brent Teasdale, Dr. Jessie Krienert, Dr. Ralph Weisheit, Dr. Mijin Kim, Mrs. Tracy Hanson, and 7 KICJ (two spaces open for last minute add ons)

1:45 p.m.: Escort to McLean County Jail

2-3:30 p.m.: Tour of McLean County Jail with Sheriff Lane

3:30 p.m.: Escort to Schroeder Hall

Walking Tour of Campus, Schroeder, etc., ending at 1 Uptown Circle lobby for Social

4:00- 5:15 p.m.: Social Hour with CJS Faculty and Staff at 1 Uptown Circle lobby

5:35 p.m.: Leave for Chicago

3. 방문 결과

한국형사·법무정책연구원은 일리노이주립대와 학문적 교류 및 연구 협력을 통해 연구의 질을 향상시키고, 공동 연구 및 출판 방안 등을 모색하기로 함. 양 기관은 네트워크 협력을 통해 형사사법 및 법무 분야에서의 새로운 연구 방법론, 정책 분석, 법적 접근 방식 등을 공유할 것을 약속함. 이러한 지식 공유는 양 기관의 연구 및 정책 수립에 긍정적인 영향을 미칠 것으로 기대됨.



KICJ - ISU 협의 회의 사진



ISU 법의학연구센터 방문 사진

◎ 미국형사정책학회(ACJS) 연례회의 참가(3.19(화)~23(토))

1. 개요

미국형사정책학회(ACJS)는 형사사법학 분야에서 두각을 나타내는 국제적인 학술 기관으로 1963년에 설립되어 형사법, 형사정책, 범죄학 등과 관련된 최신 연구 결과와 이론을 공유하며, 전문가들 사이의 네트워킹을 촉진하고 있음. 매년 대규모 학술 대회를 개최하여, 형사사법, 범죄학 분야의 최신 연구 결과와 이슈를 논의하고, 전문가들 간의 교류와 네트워킹 기회를 제공함. 2024년 제61회 학회는 시카고에서 개최되었으며, 내년에는 콜로라도 덴버에서 개최될 예정임.

○ 제61회 ACJS 연례회의 대주제

- 가족, 학교, 사회 및 소외 집단과 개인에 대한 공정한 정의 추구 (Pursuing Equitable Justice for Families, Schools, Communities, and Marginalized Populations and Individuals)

○ ACJS 지도부

- 미국형사정책학회 회장: Anthony Peguero(Arizona State University)
- 미국형사정책학회 부회장: Bitna Kim(Sam Houston State University), Stephanie Mizrahi(California State University, Sacramento)
- 연례회의 프로그램 공동의장: Henrika McCoy(University of Texas at Austin), Janice Iwama(American University), Patricia Campie(American Institutes for Research)

2. 참가 내용

- (1) (세션 144) KICJ-ACJS 공동 라운드테이블: 한국과 미국의 형사정의 분야에서의 협력 증진(Joint Criminal Justice Endeavors: Research and Policy in Korea and the U.S.)

- 한국과 미국 간 형사 정의 분야에서의 협력 강화에 중점을 둔 토론

으로 양국의 모범 사례(best practices)와 성공적인 국제 모델 공유를 통하여 상호 이점(mutual benefits)에 대해 논의하며, 공동 연구와 협력적 이니셔티브에서 나오는 혁신적 잠재력(innovative potential)을 강조하여 증거 기반 정책 개발을 촉진하고 국제 네트워크를 구축하고자 함.

- 연구원 발표/토론자: 하태훈 원장, 박형민 법무정책연구본부장, 박성훈 형사·법무디지털센터장, 최지선 대외협력실장, 성유리 국내협력팀장, 이선형 AI·법·정책연구팀장, 김남희 부연구위원

Good morning, Members of ACJS,

It is a great honor for me to stand here today at the Sixty-first Annual Meeting of the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences (ACJS), representing the Korean Institute of Criminology and Justice (KICJ). I am also grateful for the opportunity to co-host this roundtable discussion with ACJS. Additionally, I extend my deepest gratitude to Dr. Richard Bennett for his insightful opening remarks and to all participants for their dedication to this meeting.

This event symbolizes not only the exchange of knowledge and experiences between the two organizations but also marks the beginning of a deepening partnership between KICJ and ACJS.

In recent years, the landscape of criminal justice has evolved dramatically, presenting new complexities and demanding innovative solutions. In this regard, the synergy between KICJ and ACJS holds significant potential for the future.

By sharing best practices, engaging in joint research activities, and learning from successful international models, we look forward with great anticipation to possibility of formalizing our relationship through the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU).

As we proceed with today's agenda, we will explore potential areas of cooperation and examine effective strategies and mechanisms to foster evidence-based policy development. Through these dialogues, we aim to establish a robust network of partnerships.

Thank you for your warm welcome and consideration.

KICJ-ACJS 공동 라운드테이블 하태훈 원장 개회사(Opening Remarks)

<p>2024 ACJS Roundtable: Joint Criminal Justice Endeavors: Research and Policy in Korea and the U.S.</p> <p>March 20 (Wed) 9:30 – 10:45 am in Salon C2-Hilton Chicago</p> <p>ABSTRACT: This roundtable focuses on enhancing cooperation between South Korea and the U.S. in the criminal justice sector. Participants will discuss mutual benefits derived from shared best practices and successful international models. The conversation will transition to the importance of joint research endeavors, emphasizing innovative potential from collaborative initiatives. The primary aim is to foster evidence-based policy development that addresses prevalent challenges in both nations. Through these discussions, we aspire to establish a network of partnerships, inspiring collaboration that transcends borders and propels the advancement of criminal justice.</p> <p>Moderators: Jisun Choi (KICJ) & Bitna Kim (ACJS)</p> <p>Agenda:</p> <p>I. Introduction and Panel Introductions (15 minutes)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Welcome and Opening Remarks Introduction of Participants from KICJ and ACJS Overview of Collaborations and Relationships <p>II. Session 1: Past and Current Collaborations (20 minutes)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presentation by a Korean Representative: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Highlighting Successful Past Collaborations between KICJ and International organizations Discussing Ongoing Collaborations and Research Projects Presentation by a U.S. Representative: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sharing Insights on Previous Joint Initiatives Exploring Current Joint Initiatives and Their Impact Question for Discussion: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> What have been the key achievements and lessons learned from past collaborations, and how are current partnerships contributing to the advancement of criminal justice in both nations? <p>III. Session 2: Exploring Future Collaborations and Strategies (15 minutes)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presentation by a Korean Representative: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identifying Potential Areas for Future Cooperation Discussing Strategies and Mechanisms for Collaboration Presentation by a U.S. Representative: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sharing Insights on Opportunities for Future Research and Policy Initiatives Presenting Models for Effective Cross-Border Cooperation Question for Discussion: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> What specific areas hold promise for future collaborations, and what concrete steps and strategies can be implemented to ensure successful and sustained cross-border cooperation? <p>1</p>	<p>IV. Session 3: Strengthening Networking and Collaboration: KICJ – ACJS (15 minutes)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitated Discussion: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participants from both South Korea and the U.S. are encouraged to share their experiences and insights on networking and collaboration. Topics for Discussion: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Building Strong Professional Networks Cross-Border Communication and Knowledge Sharing Promoting Interdisciplinary and Multinational Collaboration Sustainability and Long-Term Partnerships Question for Discussion: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> How can we enhance networking and collaboration to ensure sustainable cross-border cooperation between KICJ and ACJS? <p>V. Closing Remarks (5 minutes)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Summary of Key Collaborative Initiatives and Goals Emphasis on the Importance of Sustaining Collaborations <p>VI. Q&A Session (10 minutes)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Open floor for questions, comments, and additional insights from the audience <p>2</p>
KICJ-ACJS 공동 라운드테이블 세부 진행 내용	

(2) (세션 259) KICJ-ISU 공동 라운드테이블: 미국과 한국의 마약 사용에 대한 비교 관점-현재 문제 및 정책 접근(Comparative Perspectives on Drug Use in US and Korea - Current Issues and Policy Approaches (KICJ-ISU))

- 한국과 미국에서의 마약 사용 경향, 정책, 마약 문제의 유사점과 차이점에 대해 논의하며, 변화하는 환경에 대응하는 양국의 마약 정책의 효과성을 검토함.
- 연구원 발표/토론자: 김남희 부연구위원, 이선행 부연구위원

(3) (세션 553) 2024-2025년도 ACJS 프로그램 위원회 회의(2024-2025 Program Committee Meeting)

- 신임 ACJS 회장(김빛나 샘휴턴주립대교수)이 주재하는 2024-2025년도 ACJS 프로그램 운영회의로 2025년 덴버에서 개최되는 제62차 ACJS 연례회의의 프로그램 구성 및 진행 등 제반 사항을 논의함.

(4) (세션 392) KICJ-UC 공동 세션: 범죄자 위험 평가 시스템의 현재와 미래

탐구(Exploring the Current and Future of Offender Risk Assessment System (KICJ-UC Session))

- 형사정의에서의 위험 평가 도구의 현재와 미래의 사용에 대하여 통찰하며, 위험 평가 시스템의 적용, 신뢰도, 타당성 등을 검토함. 특히 정신 건강 문제가 있는 개인에 대한 범죄자 위험 평가 시스템의 도전과 기회를 탐구하고, 정의 시스템을 강화하는 윤리적이고 효과적인 미래를 논의함.
- 연구원 발표/토론자: 박성훈 형사·법무디지털센터장, 성유리 국내협력팀장

(5) (세션 496) KICJ-NIJ 공동 세션: 한국과 미국에서의 범죄 대응을 위한 효과적인 범죄예방 전략 수립(Establishing Effective Crime Prevention Strategies in Response to Crime in South Korea and the U.S.)

- 한국과 미국에서 공공 안전에 심각한 위협이 되는 이상 동기 범죄 현상을 각각 검토하여 양국이 추구하는 범죄 예방 전략을 논의하고, 구체적이고 효율적인 예방 전략을 개발하고자 함. 아울러 두 국가를 넘어서 전세계적으로 범죄에 안전한 환경을 만들기 위한 국제적 노력의 중요성을 강조함.
- 연구원 발표/토론자: 박형민 법무정책연구본부장, 최지선 대외협력실장

(6) ACJS 기타 세션 참관

- (세션 309) 다크넷 시장에 숨겨진 불법 펜타닐 네트워크와 약탈적 공급책에 대한 해독(Deciphering Hidden Illicit Fentanyl Networks and Predatory Vendors on Darknet Marketplaces)
- 다크넷 시장에서 거래되는 불법 펜타닐 네트워크와 약탈적 공급책에 대한 해독(deciphering) 주제가 논의되었으며, 다크넷 시장의 비밀영역에서 펜타닐 불법 약물 판매 방법과 행위에 대한 토론이 이어짐.

- NIJ가 자금을 지원한 펜타닐 밀매 연구 프로젝트(2019-R2-CX-0018) 결과가 언급되었으며, 해당 연구는 1) 다크넷 시장(DNM)에서 펜타닐 판매가 눈에 띄지 않게 숨겨져 있는 방법; 2) 펜타닐 및 기타 불법 물질이 포함된 약물을 판매하는 약탈적 다크넷 시장 공급책 발견; 3) 다른 불법 물질과 불순물로 혼입된 불법 약물의 종류; 4) 다크넷 시장 사용자가 약탈적 공급책 및 펜타닐 공급책을 식별하고 대응하는 방법; 5) 약탈적 공급책으로부터의 보호를 위한 다크넷 시장의 보안 대책 및 효과에 대하여 다룸.
- 토론을 통해 펜타닐 밀매와 다크넷 시장의 불법 활동에 대한 이해를 높이고 이를 방지하기 위한 정책과 조치 개발에 대한 논의가 이어짐.
- 미국에서는 펜타닐과 같은 아편계 약물이 공중보건차원에서 상당한 관심 주제가 되고 있으며, 특히 생명에 치명적인 펜타닐을 다른 마약에 섞어서 제조하는 경향이 나타나고 있어 심각성이 고조되고 있음. 한국은 아직 이러한 종류의 약물 범죄가 확대되지는 않았으나 서구사회의 경향을 사전에 인지하고 이를 대비할 필요가 있음.
- (세션 221) 인공지능: 교수 방법의 새시대(Artificial Intelligence: The New Age of Pedagogical Methods)
 - 세인트 조셉 대학교(Saint Joseph's University)의 조셉 파스카렐라(Joseph Pascarella)는 “인공지능을 활용한 장기간 폭력 범죄 분석: CJ 연구에서 ChatGPT 사용에 대한 예비 분석(Analyzing Long Term Violent Crime using AI: A Preliminary Analysis Using ChatGPT in CJ Research)” 발표에서 Chat GPT를 활용하여 강력범죄의 장기적 발생 경향을 분석하기 위한 프롬프트 설정 및 프로빙 기술에 대한 실용적 접근을 소개함.
- (세션 236) 경찰 데이터를 활용한 고급 통계 및 데이터 과학 적용(Advanced Statistical and Data Science Applications using Complex Policing Data)
 - 데이터가 부족한 상황에서 머신러닝 기술을 활용하여 데이터 분류의 패턴을 찾는 기술에 대한 발표가 진행됨.

- (세션 239) 약물 및 정신 질환 관련 세션 참관 약물 사용, 정신 질환, 재진입 성공 및 실패(Substance Use, Mental Illness, Reentry Success & Failure)
 - 사법 시스템에서의 재진입 과정에서 개인이 직면하는 도전과제를 사회가 어떠한 방식으로 접근해야 하는지에 대하여 변혁적인 시각으로 재조명하는 중요한 주제들을 다룸.
 - 발표에서는 정신 질환의 비범죄화의 절실한 필요성을 다루며, 처벌보다는 치료가 재범을 감소에 얼마나 큰 영향을 미치는지를 보여줌.
 - 연방 마약 법정의 평가에서는 재활을 중시하면서, 구금 대신 대체적 성공 기준을 제안한 연구도 소개됨. 출소 시 오피오이드(Opioid) 사용 장애를 가진 사람들을 위한 집중적 사례 관리의 실시가 재진입 단계에서 특정 지원 메커니즘의 필요함을 강조함.
 - 발표자들은 트라우마 탐구를 통해 시스템 내에 만연한 도전 과제들과 광범위한 개혁의 필요성을 지적하였으며, 정의, 정신 건강, 약물 사용 등에 대한 전체적인 접근 방식을 강조하고, 처벌적 조치보다는 건강, 재활 및 성공적인 사회 복귀를 우선시하는 체계적 변화를 옹호함.
- (세션 211) 범죄학 이론 관련 세션 참관: 발달 및 생애 과정 이론 1(Developmental and Life Course Theories 1)
 - 지역사회를 기반으로 형사사법 기관에 연관된 약 30명의 청소년을 비행 청소년을 대상으로 질적 분석을 진행한 연구에서는 비행 청소년들에게 좋은 직업을 경험하게 함으로써 성인으로 진입할 수 있도록 하는 정책의 필요성 주장함.
 - 직업 경험을 통해 자신감과 삶의 의미 부여하고, 성인으로서의 역할을 배울 수 있는 것으로 나타났지만, 이는 직업을 통해 성취감과 보람을 느끼는 경우에만 효과가 있었음.
 - 직업이 있더라도 만족하지 못하거나 부정적인 경험을 하게 되면 성인으로 효과적으로 진입하지 못하고 비행을 지속하게 되는 경향도 있는

것으로 나타남.

- (세션 366) 미국 내 혐오 범죄 관련 세션 참관: 증오 범죄와 편견 피해(Hate Crimes and Bias Victimizations)
 - 편견 범죄와 관련한 발표(Bias About Bias Crime? Do race, gender, and religion matter for guilt, punishment, and redeemability?)에서 피해자 특성에 따른 사람들의 반응을 설문조사 형식으로 조사한 연구를 소개함. 이 연구에 따르면 피해자 특성에 따라 유죄라고 생각하는 비율, 생각하는 적절한 형량 등이 달라짐. 성별, 인종, 성적 지향 등에 따른 차이가 있었으며, 세부 분석은 현재 진행중임.
 - 극단주의와 관련한 발표(Extremist Narratives: A Textual Analysis of Lone-Actors' Manifestos)에서는 증오범죄 범죄자 중 극단주의적 성향을 지닌 범죄자의 서사를 분석한 연구를 소개함. 극단주의 범죄자들은 SNS 등을 통해 자신의 정당성을 선전하는 특성을 보이기도 하는데, 서로 고립된 행위자들로 보이지만 SNS의 표명을 통해 상호 영향을 받고 있음. 이들은 표명하는 방식, 사용하는 언어, 표현 등이 유사하게 닮아가고 있으며 점차 극단화 되는 경향을 보임.
 - 인도 내 미성년 소녀 대상 살인 및 강간 사건과 관련된 발표(Examining Victim-Blaming in Murder with Rape Incidents Against Minor Girls in India: Using Content Analysis)에서는 성폭력이 수반된 살인 피해자에 대해 가해자를 정당화하는 방식으로 피해자를 비난하는 현상에 대해서 설명함. 발표자는 해당 연구가 신문 기사를 분석하였기 때문에 자료의 정확성에 대한 한계가 있고, 경찰 자료에 접근하지 못한 상황에서 분석이 이루어져 연구에 근본적인 한계가 있다고 언급하였으나, 인도에서 발생하고 있는 현상을 드러낸다는 점에서 의의가 있다고 밝힘.
- (세션 547) 약물 남용의 주요 인자와 위험 요인(Strains and Risk Factors for Drug Misuse)
 - 약물 남용과 관련한 주요인자와 위험요인에 대한 심층적 논의가 있었으며, 약물남용에 영향을 미치는 다양한 측면들이 언급됨.

- 약물 남용과 범죄의 관계에 대한 연구 결과와 관련한 통계가 보고됨. 폭력 등 약물 남용과 관련한 범죄 유형들이 언급되고, 이러한 범죄가 약물 남용의 위험성을 어떻게 증가시키는지에 대한 논의도 추가됨
- 약물 남용과 관련한 개인적 위험 요소와 특히 청소년 다중 약물 남용 (polydrug use)간의 관계에 대한 논의가 주요하였음. 다중 약물 남용 청소년의 발달과정에서 어떤 요소들이 위험 요인으로 작용하는지에 대한 연구 결과가 보고됨. 개인적 위험 요인이 약물 남용의 시작과 지속에 어떻게 연관되는지 설명됨.
- 부모의 애착이 자녀의 약물 남용에 미치는 영향에 대한 연구 결과가 발표됨. 부모-자녀 간의 관계는 약물 남용을 예방하거나 감소시키는 데 도움이 된다는 점이 강조됨.
- 약물 남용과 관련된 다양한 측면을 다룬 본 세션 논의를 통해 약물 남용 예방 및 감소에 대한 정책 및 프로그램의 방향성을 탐색할 수 있었음.

3. 발표 자료 및 사진 등





KICJ-ACJS 공동 라운드테이블(3.20(수))



KICJ-ISU 공동 라운드테이블(3.21(목))



KICJ-UC 공동 세션(3.22(금))



KICJ-NIJ 공동 세션(3.22(금))

<div>2024 Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences AICJ-UC Session</div> <div>AN OVERVIEW OF RISK ASSESSMENT INSTRUMENTS AND APPLICATION IN KOREA</div> <div>2024. 03. 22.</div> <div>Seong-Hoon PARK, Ph.D. (Korean Institute of Criminology and Justice)</div>	<div>CONTENTS</div> <div>NECESSITY OF RISK ASSESSMENT IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE</div> <div>APPROACHES TO THE ASSESSMENT OF CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR</div> <div>RISK ASSESSMENT EXAMPLES IN KOREA</div> <div>CONCLUSIONS</div> <div>2024 Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences1</div>																																																																																																																																				
<div>NECESSITY OF RISK ASSESSMENT IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE</div> <div><div></div><div>RISK ASSESSMENT OF REOFFENDING “Calculating the likelihood of future harmful behavior or events as a result of a crime, assessing the frequency, and predicting the probability” (Lee et al., 2011, p.18.)</div></div> <div>2024 Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences2</div>	<div>NECESSITY OF RISK ASSESSMENT IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE</div> <div>Recidivism risk prediction has important implications at each phase of crime prevention, investigation, trial, and correction (Park, 2015, p.11-12)</div> <div>the prevention phase potential offenders can be identified in advance to be treated individually</div> <div>the investigative phase the police or prosecutors have to decide whether to charge or to dismiss or to divert a case</div> <div>the trial phase the court may use the results of the risk assessment as a factor in determining the sentence</div> <div>the correctional phase to decide whether to parole prisoners requires an accurate risk assessment</div> <div>2024 Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences3</div>																																																																																																																																				
<div>APPROACHES TO THE ASSESSMENT OF CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR</div> <div>The assessment of offenders is not just a question of risk to reoffend but also of treatment.</div> <div>In 1996, Bonta reviewed the offender risk prediction literature and described three generations of risk assessment.</div> <div>Bonta and his colleagues, however, indicated ‘four generations’ in their revision book at twenty-first century. (Bonta and Andrews, 2017, p.192-202.)</div> <div>2024 Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences4</div>	<div>APPROACHES TO THE ASSESSMENT OF CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR</div> <div>First-generation risk assessment : professional judgement</div> <div>Second-generation risk assessment : actuarial, static risk scales</div> <div>Third-generation risk assessment : risk/need scales</div> <div>Fourth-generation risk assessment : the integration of case management with risk/need assessment</div> <div>Bonta and Andrews(2017) showed the Level of Service/Case Management Inventory(LS/CMI) as the fourth-generation assessment</div> <div>LS/CMI is given to responsibility considerations that may influence how the correctional officer will relate to the offender and supervise the case</div> <div>2024 Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences5</div>																																																																																																																																				
<div>RISK ASSESSMENT EXAMPLES IN KOREA</div> <div>The Korean Sex Offender Risk Assessment Scale (KSORAS), developed by the Crime Prevention Policy Bureau of Ministry of Justice with Prof. Soo Jung Lee in 2008, and the Korean version of the PCL-R for diagnosing psychopathy are utilized widely as the risk assessment instruments in Korea.</div> <div>In the correctional field, Lee and colleagues developed the Korean Offender Risk Assessment-General (KORAS-G) in 2011, which can be used comprehensively at various phases of the criminal process.</div> <div>In 2012, the Correctional Recidivism Prediction Index (CO-REPI) was developed by Korea Correctional Service of Ministry of Justice to identify the psychological state of inmates in correctional facilities and utilize it for treatment, and since 2013 the results of the CO-REPI have been used for parole screening.</div> <div>In the juvenile justice system, the Juvenile Delinquency Risk Assessment Inventory-Static (IDRAIS) was first developed by Ministry of Justice for juveniles on probation in 2016, and the Juvenile Delinquency Risk Assessment Inventory-Dynamic (IDRAID) was developed in 2017 by Lee and her colleagues to be used for treatment planning.</div> <div>2024 Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences6</div>	<div>KSORAS (KOREAN SEX OFFENDER RISK ASSESSMENT SCALE)</div> <table><tr><td>Age</td><td>Under 18-25 years</td><td>3</td><td>Total length of institutionalization</td><td>More than 5 years</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>26-45 years old</td><td>2</td><td></td><td>2-5 years</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>46-55 years old</td><td>1</td><td></td><td>Less than 2 years</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>Marital Status</td><td>Never been married</td><td>1</td><td>Age of the victim of his offense</td><td>Disabled or under age 13</td><td>3</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Married</td><td>0</td><td></td><td>13-18 years old</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Divorced</td><td>0</td><td></td><td>19 years or older</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>Age of first offense report</td><td>Under 13 years</td><td>3</td><td>Relationship to the victim of his offense</td><td>Complete stranger</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>13-19 years old</td><td>2</td><td></td><td>Relative</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>20 years or older</td><td>1</td><td></td><td>Not related but known</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>Type of offense</td><td>Direct sex offense</td><td>3</td><td>Gender of the victim of his offense</td><td>Male</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Non-direct sex offense</td><td>1</td><td></td><td>Female</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>3 or more</td><td>0</td><td>Number of victims of his offense</td><td>2 or more</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>Number of previous offenses</td><td>4</td><td>4</td><td></td><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>Age difference from the victim of his offense</td><td>Significant difference of 15 years or more</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td></td><td>No other significant difference</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>Significant use of violence in his offense</td><td>Yes</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td></td><td>Not applicable</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>Number of violent crimes</td><td>3</td><td>2</td><td>Problem behaviors during total time in institution</td><td>Yes</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>1-2</td><td>1</td><td></td><td>Not applicable</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Not applicable</td><td>0</td><td>Acceptance of responsibility for his offense</td><td>Avoiding responsibility</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>Accepted responsibility</td><td>0</td></tr></table> <div>2024 Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences7</div>	Age	Under 18-25 years	3	Total length of institutionalization	More than 5 years	2		26-45 years old	2		2-5 years	1		46-55 years old	1		Less than 2 years	0	Marital Status	Never been married	1	Age of the victim of his offense	Disabled or under age 13	3		Married	0		13-18 years old	1		Divorced	0		19 years or older	0	Age of first offense report	Under 13 years	3	Relationship to the victim of his offense	Complete stranger	1		13-19 years old	2		Relative	1		20 years or older	1		Not related but known	0	Type of offense	Direct sex offense	3	Gender of the victim of his offense	Male	1		Non-direct sex offense	1		Female	0		3 or more	0	Number of victims of his offense	2 or more	1	Number of previous offenses	4	4		1	0		3	3	Age difference from the victim of his offense	Significant difference of 15 years or more	1		2	2		No other significant difference	0		1	1	Significant use of violence in his offense	Yes	1		0	0		Not applicable	0	Number of violent crimes	3	2	Problem behaviors during total time in institution	Yes	1		1-2	1		Not applicable	0		Not applicable	0	Acceptance of responsibility for his offense	Avoiding responsibility	1					Accepted responsibility	0						
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<div>KSORAS (KOREAN SEX OFFENDER RISK ASSESSMENT SCALE)</div> <div>KSORAS is a second-generation risk assessment consisting of 15 static items including age, sexual offense, and violent offense history</div> <div>Used the basis for selecting individuals for electronic surveillance in pretrial investigations</div> <div>The evaluation is conducted by interviewing the offender and referring to relevant documents → high level (13 or more/ total score 29)</div> <div>In the development study AUC of .813 (Lee et al., 2008)</div> <div>In a follow up study after three years from the development sample AUC of .676 (Lee et al., 2010)</div> <div>KSORAS deserves high praise for being the first empirical recidivism risk assessment in Korea, but its shortcomings have been raised repeatedly (Kim et al., 2013; Kim, 2021b) → mainly of static questions, the validity of cut points(13 score) to discern high-risk offender, limitation of applied sexual crimes(non-contact sexual crimes)</div> <div>In recent, Kim(2022) tried to revise KSORAS to separate for child molesters(KSORAS-MINOR) and adult rapists(KSORAS-ADULT)</div> <div>2024 Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences8</div>	<div>KORAS-G (KOREAN OFFENDER RISK ASSESSMENT-GENERAL)</div> <table><tr><td>Age</td><td>Under 18-30</td><td>3</td><td>School-age problem behaviors</td><td>3 or more</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>31-45 years old</td><td>2</td><td></td><td>1-2</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>46-55 years old</td><td>1</td><td></td><td>Not applicable</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>Education</td><td>Less than a high school diploma</td><td>3</td><td>Alcohol problem or drug use</td><td>1 or more</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>High school diploma or higher</td><td>1</td><td></td><td>Not applicable</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>Marital status</td><td>Never been married</td><td>1</td><td>Offense Score</td><td>Corresponding score on the scoring table</td><td>0-3</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Married</td><td>0</td><td></td><td>3 or more</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Divorced</td><td>0</td><td></td><td>Not applicable</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>Age of first police report</td><td>Under 18</td><td>3</td><td>Acceptance of responsibility for his offense</td><td>Avoiding responsibility</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>19-25 years old</td><td>2</td><td></td><td>Accepted responsibility</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>26 years or older</td><td>1</td><td>Length of recidivism prior to this offense</td><td>Recidivism within 6 months</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>Experience in a juvenile institution</td><td>Yes</td><td>1</td><td></td><td>Not applicable</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>No</td><td>0</td><td>Arrested personality</td><td>26 or higher (21 or higher)</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>First offense score</td><td>Corresponding score on the scoring table</td><td>0-3</td><td>(PCL-R or antisocial scale of HCR-20))</td><td>21-25 (14-20)</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>Number of violent crimes</td><td>3 or more times</td><td>3</td><td></td><td>4-20 (10-40)</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>2 or 1 times</td><td>2</td><td></td><td>5 or less (0 or less)</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Not applicable</td><td>0</td><td>Other vulnerable factors</td><td>2 or more</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>Four crime criminal record</td><td>Yes</td><td>1</td><td>Brain type, Memory type, Health type and personality type (psychopathy, etc.)</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>No</td><td>0</td><td></td><td>Not applicable</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>Problem behavior during disposition</td><td>Reversion of disposition</td><td>2</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Rule violations</td><td>1</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Not applicable</td><td>0</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table> <div>2024 Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences9</div>	Age	Under 18-30	3	School-age problem behaviors	3 or more	2		31-45 years old	2		1-2	1		46-55 years old	1		Not applicable	0	Education	Less than a high school diploma	3	Alcohol problem or drug use	1 or more	1		High school diploma or higher	1		Not applicable	0	Marital status	Never been married	1	Offense Score	Corresponding score on the scoring table	0-3		Married	0		3 or more	0		Divorced	0		Not applicable	0	Age of first police report	Under 18	3	Acceptance of responsibility for his offense	Avoiding responsibility	1		19-25 years old	2		Accepted responsibility	0		26 years or older	1	Length of recidivism prior to this offense	Recidivism within 6 months	1	Experience in a juvenile institution	Yes	1		Not applicable	0		No	0	Arrested personality	26 or higher (21 or higher)	0	First offense score	Corresponding score on the scoring table	0-3	(PCL-R or antisocial scale of HCR-20))	21-25 (14-20)	2	Number of violent crimes	3 or more times	3		4-20 (10-40)	1		2 or 1 times	2		5 or less (0 or less)	0		Not applicable	0	Other vulnerable factors	2 or more	2	Four crime criminal record	Yes	1	Brain type, Memory type, Health type and personality type (psychopathy, etc.)	1	1		No	0		Not applicable	0	Problem behavior during disposition	Reversion of disposition	2					Rule violations	1					Not applicable	0			
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<div><div>KORAS-G (KOREAN OFFENDER RISK ASSESSMENT-GENERAL)</div><div><p>KORAS-G is a third-generation consisting of 17 items including age, marital status, antisocial personality and past offenses etc. → high level (13 or more / total score 30)</p><p>Primary reasons for the development of KORAS-G → integrating the fragmented and used independently at different phases of criminal justice process → providing a more concrete basis for imposing a security measure of offenders</p><p>In the development study AUC of .940 (Chung et al., 2010)</p><p>In a follow-up study after a year from the development sample AUC of .667 (Chung et al., 2011)</p><p>Future tasks to improve KORAS-G (Chung et al., 2011) - conducting validation studies on the instrument by following up their recidivism periodically - consideration of legal structures and related laws with how the assessment results should be applied - standardization of the assessment criteria and inter-rater reliability including qualification and expertise</p></div><div>2024 Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences10</div></div>	<div><div>JDRAI-II (JUVENILE DELINQUENCY RISK ASSESSMENT INVENTORY)</div><div><table><tr><td>Gender</td><td>Male</td><td>2</td><td>Self-identification</td><td>Yes</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>Age</td><td>Female</td><td>0</td><td>Attitude when making statements</td><td>Not applicable</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>13 to 14 years</td><td>0</td><td>Experiences of victimization</td><td>Experiences of victimization</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>15 years or younger</td><td>1</td><td>Remains assessment</td><td>Not applicable</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>Type of delinquency</td><td>17 years or older</td><td>0</td><td>Chopped in the school</td><td>Yes</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Long-term probation (delivered prosecutor)</td><td>0</td><td>Number of school absences</td><td>3 or more per month</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>Number of phases</td><td>2 or more</td><td>0</td><td></td><td>1 or more per month</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>4 or more</td><td>0</td><td>Experiences of school violence</td><td>Less than once per month</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>2</td><td>1</td><td>Yes</td><td>Yes</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>Willingness to self-improvement</td><td>Not applicable</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>Number of probation</td><td>3 or more</td><td>0</td><td>Potential counseling ability</td><td>Yes</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>2</td><td>1</td><td>Relationship with caregiver</td><td>Good</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>Negative</td><td>Positive</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>Recidivism before probation initiation</td><td>Yes</td><td>0</td><td>Runaway experiences in the past year</td><td>Yes</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Not applicable</td><td>0</td><td>Experiences of domestic violence in childhood</td><td>Yes</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>Number of offenses in a written judgment</td><td>Examine</td><td>0</td><td>Experiences of domestic violence in adulthood</td><td>Yes</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>3 to 4</td><td>1</td><td>Peers who have been arrested</td><td>Yes</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>1 to 2</td><td>0</td><td>Peers who have been incarcerated</td><td>Yes</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>Criminal career history</td><td>Not applicable</td><td>0</td><td>Peers who have been incarcerated</td><td>Yes</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>Truancy</td><td>Not applicable</td><td>0</td><td>Favorable attitudes toward delinquency of peers</td><td>Yes</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>Regular practice</td><td>Not applicable</td><td>0</td><td>How much of leisure time is spent with friends</td><td>About the same</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Not applicable</td><td>0</td><td>About the same</td><td>Less than the same</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Not applicable</td><td>0</td><td>More than the same</td><td>More than the same</td><td>0</td></tr></table></div><div>2024 Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences11</div></div>	Gender	Male	2	Self-identification	Yes	1	Age	Female	0	Attitude when making statements	Not applicable	0		13 to 14 years	0	Experiences of victimization	Experiences of victimization	1		15 years or younger	1	Remains assessment	Not applicable	0	Type of delinquency	17 years or older	0	Chopped in the school	Yes	1		Long-term probation (delivered prosecutor)	0	Number of school absences	3 or more per month	2	Number of phases	2 or more	0		1 or more per month	1		4 or more	0	Experiences of school violence	Less than once per month	0		2	1	Yes	Yes	1		2	2	Willingness to self-improvement	Not applicable	0	Number of probation	3 or more	0	Potential counseling ability	Yes	0		2	1	Relationship with caregiver	Good	1		1	2	Negative	Positive	0	Recidivism before probation initiation	Yes	0	Runaway experiences in the past year	Yes	1		Not applicable	0	Experiences of domestic violence in childhood	Yes	1	Number of offenses in a written judgment	Examine	0	Experiences of domestic violence in adulthood	Yes	1		3 to 4	1	Peers who have been arrested	Yes	1		1 to 2	0	Peers who have been incarcerated	Yes	1	Criminal career history	Not applicable	0	Peers who have been incarcerated	Yes	1	Truancy	Not applicable	0	Favorable attitudes toward delinquency of peers	Yes	1	Regular practice	Not applicable	0	How much of leisure time is spent with friends	About the same	2		Not applicable	0	About the same	Less than the same	0		Not applicable	0	More than the same	More than the same	0
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<div><div>JDRAI-II (JUVENILE DELINQUENCY RISK ASSESSMENT INVENTORY)</div><div><p>JDRAI-II is a third-generation risk assessment that incorporates the existing JDRAI-S and JDRAI-D and to improve the prediction accuracy of JDRAI-D and secure the stability of its predictive validity (Kim, 2021) → high level (16 or more / total score 32)</p><p>JDRAI-II consists of 24 questions → individual factor is composed of 8 items for criminal history, 4 items for antisocial behavior, 4 items for school/work, 4 items for family, and 4 items for friends</p><p>JDRAI-II AUC of .727 → AUC=.716 for men and AUC=.720 for women → criminal history factor (AUC=.695), school/work (AUC=.645), friends (AUC=.629), antisocial sexual behavior (AUC=.611), and family (AUC=.607)</p><p>JDRAI-II is expected to contribute the effective reduction of recidivism by focusing probation on the main influencing factors (Kim, 2021a)</p><p>JDRAI-II is more close to fourth generation by selecting and excluding items in response of practitioners' feedback that evaluation criteria of some items were not clear (Kim, 2021a)</p></div><div>2024 Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences12</div></div>	<div><div>CONCLUSIONS</div><div><p>In Korea, risk assessment instruments were discussed relatively early, in the early 2000s, and have been utilized by prosecutors, courts, corrections, probation, and other agencies.</p><p>In Korea, risk assessment instruments have been applied primarily to sexual offenses, psychopathy, domestic violence, and juvenile offenses, but not to drug abuses, mental illness, or property offenses such as habitual fraud.</p><p>K-SORAS/PCLR is also used in some criminal charges of prosecution and court sentences of high-risk sex offenders. In particular, it is often used to determine whether or not to impose security measures on high-risk sex offenders, such as electronic monitoring devices and chemical castration.</p></div><div>2024 Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences13</div></div>																																																																																																																																										
<div><div>CONCLUSIONS</div><div><p>In Korea, risk assessments were not introduced through academic debate in first, but rather through the public and practitioners demand.</p><p>In Korea, risk assessment instruments are stayed in two or third generation and have not moved into the fourth generation. The reason is that the difficulty of accessing data from offenders except for a few researchers and the lack of active engagement with practitioners, which has hindered the development of risk assessment instruments.</p><p>In Korea, risk assessments instruments are used in all phases of the criminal justice system including prosecution, sentencing, parole, and classification. They are mainly used to predict whether to be recidivism, but they are not directly linked to treat offenders with their needs and responsivity.</p></div><div>2024 Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences14</div></div>	<div><div>REFERENCES</div><div><p>Bonta, J., and Andrews, D. A. 2017. <i>The psychology of criminal conduct</i>. Routledge.</p><p>Chung, Jin-Soo et al. 2010. <i>A study on establishing scientific prisoner treatment system for reducing recidivism I</i>. Korean Institute of Criminology.</p><p>Chung, Jin-Soo et al. 2011. <i>A study on establishing scientific-prisoner treatment system for reducing recidivism II</i>. Korean Institute of Criminology.</p><p>Kim, Byungbae. 2021a. <i>Validation of juvenile recidivism risk assessment and development of a unified assessment instrument</i>. Ministry of Justice.</p><p>Kim, Byungbae. 2022. "Examining the predictive validity of Korean sex offender risk assessment scale from the perspective of offender typology." <i>Corrections Review</i> Vol. 32(1).</p><p>Kim, Jisun et al. 2013. <i>Evaluation of electronic monitoring of sexual offenders</i>. Korean Institute of Criminology.</p><p>Kim, Jisun. 2021b. "A critical review on electronic monitoring during parole." <i>Corrections Review</i> Vol. 31(3).</p><p>Lee, Soo Jung et al. 2008. "Development and validation a sex offender risk assessment in Korea." <i>Korean Journal of Criminology</i> Vol. 7(2).</p><p>Lee, Soo Jung et al. 2010. "Recidivism follow-up study based on the Korean sex offender risk assessment scale." <i>Korean Journal of Psychology: General</i> Vol. 23(4).</p><p>Lee, Soo Jung et al. 2011. "A study on the validity evidences of Korean offender risk assessment system." <i>Korean Journal of Criminology</i> Vol. 4(2).</p><p>Park, Jong Gwan. 2015. <i>A study on prediction of recidivism</i>. HanYang University.</p></div><div>2024 Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences15</div></div>																																																																																																																																										

KICJ-UC 공동 세션 박성훈 선임연구위원 발표 내용(3.22(금))

KICJ-UC 공동 세션 박성훈 선임연구위원 발표 내용(3.22(금))

<p>Research on the adoption of a standardized mental health offender risk assessment tool in Korea</p> <p>YooriSeong Research Fellow, Korean Institute of Criminology and Justice(KICJ)</p> <p>KICJ 한국형사법무정책연구원 Korean Institute of Criminology and Justice</p>	<p>About Research Project</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Justice and KICJ's project <ul style="list-style-type: none"> "Research on the adoption of a standardized risk assessment tool for offenders with mental health issues(2023)" was a task ordered by the Ministry of Justice To analyze whether domestic risk assessment tools are adequate for assessing people with mental health issues and propose appropriate risk assessment tools for offenders with mental health issues <p>2</p>
<p>Research Outline</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy environment (legislation and current status) for the treatment of offenders with mental health issues at home and abroad Policies, systems, and risk assessment tools for offenders with mental health issues in major countries such as the United States and Australia Risk assessment tools and mental illness screening tools used in criminal justice procedures in Korea Analyzing the validity of risk assessment tools used in corrections for offenders with mental health issues Proposal to introduce a risk assessment tool for offenders with mental health problems <p>3</p>	<p>Background of offender with mental health issues in South Korea</p> <p>KICJ 한국형사법무정책연구원 Korean Institute of Criminology and Justice</p>   <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Although the overall ratio of criminals to the population is decreasing, the proportion of mentally disordered criminals among all criminals is increasing Offenders with mental disorders also have higher recidivism rates than all other offenders <p>⇒ It is necessary to evaluate the mental health of offenders at every stage of the judicial process and refer them appropriately based on the assessment.</p> <p>4</p>

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Korea Institute of
Criminology and Justice

**Risk assessment for offender
with metal health issues in South Korea**

Investigation stage: the Korean Crisis Rating Instrument for Psychiatric intervention(CRI)

Crisis management tool

Measure the level of mental health risk by dividing it into 'risk of self-harm, mental status, level of function, and support system'

A dichotomous scale ('yes' and 'no')

Total 23 questions

Use separate scoring and interpretation methods rather than cut-point criteria

Distinguishes between emergency hospitalization, outpatient treatment, connection to specialized institutions, and police handover

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**Risk assessment for offender
with metal health issues in South Korea**

Indictment and Trial Stage: Mental Evaluation

Conducted by a psychiatrist through subjective assessment

Typically takes approximately 30 days or longer

An assessment is made based on factors such as mental deficiency, insanity, need for treatment, and risk of recidivism

The evaluation is conducted on a limited number of individuals, often focusing on suspects involved in serious cases.

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**Risk assessment for offender
with metal health issues in South Korea**

Detention Stage: Basic mental health survey for new recruits

Assessment includes:

History of psychiatric treatment, hospitalization, and emergency care

Current use of psychiatric medications and adherence to medication recommendations

History of suicidal ideation and self-harm attempts

Current presence of suicidal and self-harm thoughts

Symptoms related to schizophrenia

Symptoms of Substance Addiction

risk of violence(Broset Violence Checklist, BVC)

To select and intensively manage those suspected of mental illness

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**Risk assessment for offender
with metal health issues in South Korea**

Correction Stage: **Correctional Recidivism Prediction Index(REPI)** and Korean Correctional Personality Inventory

To assess and predict offenders' risk of recidivism

Both scales have undergone recent revisions and have been found to be reasonably valid predictors of overall criminal risk

However, it has not been explored whether they significantly predict the risk of mental illness

Apart from these two tools, there is a lack of standardized instruments in the field for assessing the risk of offenders with mental health issues.

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Criminology and Justice

**Validate the predictive validity of
risk assessment tools for offender with metal health issues**

Individual

Collection of incarceration and recidivism records for those released from prison between January 1, 2018 and December 31, 2022

Released between March 1, 2013 and December 31, 2019

For those who have values of Correctional Recidivism Prediction Index

Set a three-year (Jan. 1, 2020, to Dec. 31, 2022) gap period for recidivism

Adjusting the ratio of reasons for release to maintain ecosystem validity

Category	N	%
General population inmates	60,784	89.5
Mental Health inmates	6,225	9.2
Presumptively-Mental-Inmates	896	1.3
Total	67,905	100.0

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**Validate the predictive validity of
risk assessment tools for offender with metal health issues**

Analysis

Independent variable

Correctional Recidivism Prediction Index(REPI)

Mental illness status

Dependent variable

Recidivism

Analysis techniques

Logistic Regression

Receiver Operating Characteristic (especially ROC curve)

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Criminology and Justice

**Result : Validate the predictive validity of
risk assessment tools for offender with metal health issues**

Frequency and ratio according to recidivism and problem behavior of final analysis subjects

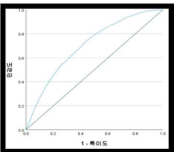
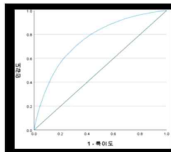
Main Category	Classification	Recidivism S	Recidivism C	Total
Total inmates		55,617(82.0)	11,392(17.0)	67,009(100.0)
Mental illness status	General population inmates	50,746(83.5)	10,038(16.5)	60,784(100.0)
	Mental Health inmates	4,871(78.2)	1,354(21.8)	6,225(100.0)

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**Result : Validate the predictive validity of
risk assessment tools for offender with metal health issues**

Predictive validity of REPI for recidivism



For prisoners with non-mental illnessesFor prisoners with mental illnesses

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**Result : Validate the predictive validity of
risk assessment tools for offender with metal health issues**

Predictive validity of REPI for recidivism

The REPI total score and grade significantly predict the risk of recidivism in offenders with mental health issues.

However, it does not differentiate between grades 1 and 2.

Only 10 out of 23 items predict the risk of recidivism in individuals with mental disorders.

Out of those 10 items, 3 predict recidivism in the opposite direction, contradicting the purpose of the tool.

On the other hand, most REPI items are strong predictors of recidivism in the general offender population.

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Implication of Results

The REPI used in correctional facilities can significantly predict recidivism in offenders with mental health issues.

However, there are items within its structure that are qualitatively invalid for predicting the risk of recidivism in offenders with mental disorders.

Therefore, new tools may be needed to predict the risk of individuals with mental disorders, taking into account their specific characteristics.

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<p>Policy Suggestions</p> <p>KICJ 한국형사·법무정책연구원 Korean Institute of Criminology and Justice</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For the management of offenders with mental health issues, it is important to have separate procedures for mental health screening and risk assessment. Screening steps <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is necessary to screen and differentiate schizophrenia and mood disorders (major depressive disorder, bipolar disorder, and schizoaffective disorder), which have high likelihood of treatment and need for treatment, and a relatively high association with crime. Schizophrenia, major depressive disorder, bipolar disorder, schizoaffective disorder, and PTSD are severe mental disorders that are also targeted at the CMHP in Florida, USA. Additional management is required for comorbid anxiety disorders and ADHD. <p>15</p>	<p>Policy Suggestions</p> <p>KICJ 한국형사·법무정책연구원 Korean Institute of Criminology and Justice</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Risk assessment steps <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposing the validation of the risk assessment tool ORAS, employed in mental health courts like those in Miami, USA, for adoption in Korea. The items on the brief scale are exceptionally concise, ranging from 4 to 7 items depending on the assessment situation, allowing easy use by various criminal justice stakeholders. <p>16</p>
<p>Policy Suggestions</p> <p>KICJ 한국형사·법무정책연구원 Korean Institute of Criminology and Justice</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adopting a risk assessment tool <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Validating the Korean version of ORAS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Validating and standardizing the tool with a sample group is essential. Validating appropriate cutoffs to categorize the risk of criminal offenders with mental health issues in Korea. Enhancing Mental Health Data Management Practices <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developing a plan to link and manage each data when ORAS is implemented across the criminal justice process, enabling relevant departments to access the information. Periodically validating and revising risk assessment results for offenders with mental illness, akin to data management practices for the First Step Act in the United States. <p>17</p>	<p>Thank you for your attention.</p> <p>KICJ 한국형사·법무정책연구원 Korean Institute of Criminology and Justice</p> <p>18</p>

KICJ-UC 공동 세션 성유리 부연구위원 발표 내용(3.22(금))

<p>Statistical Data Collection Strategy for Senseless Crime</p> <p>Ph.D. in Sociology Department of Legal Policy Research Chief Director / Senior Research Fellow Tel : +82-2-3460-5123 E-mail : shensoo@kicj.go.kr</p> <p>Bark, Hyung Min</p> <p>KICJ 한국형사·법무정책연구원 Korean Institute of Criminology and Justice</p>	<p>Contents</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 01. Senseless crime in Korea 02. Basic questions about crime 03. Concept of Senseless crime of Korean National Police Agency 04. The vicious cycle of Senseless crime analysis 05. Japan example : street devil incident(通り魔事件) 06. The American Case : Mass Shooting 07. The American Case : Hate Crime 08. The American Case : Motivation of Perpetrator(s) Unknown 09. Issues in collecting statistics on senseless crime 10. Statistics collection strategy for senseless crime 11. Characteristics of <public random violence> 12. Conclusion
<p>01. Senseless crime in Korea</p> <p>Senseless crime Abnormal Motive Crime Nonspecific motive crime</p> <p>Motiveless Crime the Unmotivated Crime</p> <p>Random Crime Indiscriminate Attack</p> <p>'Do Not Ask' Crime</p>	<p>02. Basic questions about crime</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> ① What are the characteristics of the crime? Do the characteristics of the crime change? ② Is the crime increasing or decreasing? ③ What is the cause of the crime? ④ What are the measures against that crime? <p>To answer question ①, the definition of crime needs to be clear. To answer question ②, statistics must be collected according to clear definitions. To answer question ③, the collected cases must be analyzed according to a clear definition. To answer question ④, answers to questions ① to ③ are required.</p>

<p>03. Concept of Senseless crime of Korean National Police Agency</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is no relationship between the perpetrator and the victim. • Motives are unclear. • Behavior is not typical. • Behavior is violent. <p>◦ Excluding cases where the social context is understandable, such as a drunken dispute or an argument beforehand.)</p> <p>◦ Efforts are being made to add and manage statistical table items starting in 2023.</p>	<p>(Counterexample)</p> <p>① An incident in which a former coworker and a passerby were attacked with a knife in Yeouido on August 22, 2012 (the so-called 'Yeouido stabbing incident'): The Offender experienced maladjustment to work life, financial poverty, and depression.</p> <p>At around 7:10 p.m., Mr. Kim (30) brandished a weapon at his former co-workers and citizens passing by in front of a bakery near a famous hotel in Yeouido-dong, Yeongdeungpo-gu, Seoul, leaving one person in critical condition and injuring three others. Mr. Kim (30) stated, "I committed the crime due to the stress I received from the performance competition during my tenure and the resentment of my colleagues gossiping about me." After his retirement, Mr. Kim got a job at a loan-related company, but was unable to adapt and left the company last April. Mr. Kim, who became unemployed, suffered from hardships to the extent that he could only eat one meal a day, and ended up with credit card debt of 40 million won, which made him have bad credit. Afterwards, he decided to commit suicide while living in a 200,000 won monthly goshwon in Sillim-dong, Seoul. He thought, "It would be unfair to die alone," and decided to kill six former employees who had criticized him. Mr. Kim had no history of mental illness. He stated, "It was my fault that it ended up like this, but I think there were also those around me who made it difficult for me." (Kookmin Ilbo 2012-08-24)</p> <p>② Serial murder?</p> <p>③ Hate crime?</p>
<p>04. The vicious cycle of Senseless crime analysis</p>	<p>05. Japan example : street devil incident(通り魔事件)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A place where people can move freely • There is no clear motive • About an unspecified person passing by • Threats of death (murder, injury, assault, property damage, etc.) by using a weapon, etc. <p>"White Paper on Crime,(1981) https://hakusyo1.moj.go.jp/ip/23/nfm/n_23_2_1_3_1_2.html</p> <p>cf. Yukiko NAKAMURA, Keita OCHI(2014), Profiling Street Assaults Characteristics from Behavioral Styles</p>
<p>Types of <street devil incident></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> ① Single crime : Single victim, location and time of occurrence are all the same. ② Spree crime : Multiple victims and locations of occurrence. Occurrence time is continuous. ③ Serial crime : Multiple victims and multiple locations of occurrence. Repeat the crime at different times. <p>講演者 渡邊 和美, 新たな行動計画策定に関する有識者ヒアリング(Hearing with experts regarding the formulation of a new action plan)第 2 回)</p>	<p>06. The American Case : Mass Shooting</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Four or more people were shot and killed in an incident in a public place, excluding the assailant. • Excludes gang-related murders, acts for criminal gain, terrorism, domestic violence, etc. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Relatively public places ◦ Tallying Fatalities ◦ Indiscriminate Selection of Victims ◦ Violence Not a Means to an End <p>Congressional Research Service(2013), "Public Mass Shootings in the United States". https://web.archive.org/web/2013090913006/http://www.fas.org/ftp/crs/issue/R43004.pdf</p>
<p>07. The American Case : Hate Crime</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The FBI has defined a hate crime as a "criminal offense against a person or property motivated in whole or in part by an offender' s bias against a race, religion, disability, sexual orientation, ethnicity, gender, or gender identity." <p>https://fo.fbi.gov/file-repository/hate-crime-data-collection-guidelines-and-training-manual.pdf/view</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hate crimes are the highest priority of the FBI' s civil rights program because of the devastating impact they have on families and communities. <p>https://www.fbi.gov/newsroom/civil-rights/hate-crimes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program serves as the national repository for crime data voluntarily collected and submitted by law enforcement. Its primary objective is to generate reliable information for use in law enforcement administration, operation, and management. The 2022 hate crimes data, submitted by 14,631 law enforcement agencies, provide information about the offenses, victims, offenders, and locations of hate crimes. Of these agencies who submitted incident reports, there were 11,634 hate crime incidents involving 13,337 offenses. <p>https://www.justice.gov/hatecrimes/hate-crime-statistics</p>	<p>08. The American Case : Motivation of Perpetrator(s) Unknown</p> <p>BIAS CRIME TYPE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RACIAL BIAS • RELIGIOUS BIAS • ETHNICITY/NATIONAL ORIGIN/ANCESTRY BIAS • SEXUAL BIAS • OTHER <p>04 = Anti-Age (60 years old or more) 51 = Anti-Physical Disability 52 = Anti-Mental Disability 61 = Anti-Male 62 = Anti-Female 71 = Anti-Transgender 72 = Anti-Gender Non-Conforming 77 = No Bias/Not Applicable 99 = Not Reported by Agency 99 = Motivation of Perpetrator(s) Unknown</p> <p>NIBRS Compliant NYS IBR Data Element and File Structure Specifications</p>

<p>09. Issues in collecting statistics on senseless crime</p> <p>① What types of crimes are problematic for us? ② Should we measure motivation? Should we measure behavior?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reasons for interest in so-called 'abnormally motivated crimes' NOT because its motives are strange, BUT because the act is dangerous. (Fear that I might become a victim without even realizing it!) 	<p>10. Statistics collection strategy for senseless crime</p> <p>① The crime must be defined through elements that represent the characteristics of the act (not motivation). ② Modification of the term 'senseless crime' • We must use concepts that can reveal the characteristics of the crime we are interested in! ex. public violence, public random violence</p>
<p>11. Characteristics of <public random violence></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Place of crime: public place (not private place) Circumstances of the crime: A crime committed openly. Offender-victim relationship: Not known in advance Pre-incident interaction between perpetrator and victim: No interaction. (Damage range) <p>○ Motive, presence of mental illness, criminal characteristics, etc. should not be defined in advance, but should be analyzed after collecting statistics.</p>	<p>12. Conclusion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Like all social phenomena, the crime is also a cultural phenomenon. Therefore, so-called 'senseless crime' should be considered to have occurred in the cultural context of our society. In order to capture a crime phenomenon, a clear concept must be given to the phenomenon and an appropriate definition must be given accordingly. In order to prepare effective measures against 'senseless crime', we must clearly define 'senseless crime' according to our interests, and collect and analyze cases.
<p>Thank You.</p>	
<p>KICJ-NIJ 공동 세션 박형민 선임연구위원 발표 내용(3.22(금))</p>	

◎ KICJ - ACJS 협력 회의 및 업무 오찬(3.20.(수))

<협약 내용>

- 한국형사·법무정책연구원과 ACJS는 형사사법, 범죄학 분야에서 양 국가를 대표하는 핵심 연구 기관으로서, 국제적인 협력과 지식 교환을 통해 형사사법과 법무정책의 발전을 도모하기 위해 지속적인 업무 협력 관계를 유지할 계획임.
- 제62회 ACJS 연례회의는 2025년 3월 11일부터 15일까지, 미국 콜로라도 덴버(Sheraton Denver Downtown Hotel)에서 “형사사법 및 범죄학의 미

- 래: 포용, 상호작용, 국제화를 위한 사례 연구”를 주제로 개최될 예정이다.
- ACJS측은 2025년 덴버에서 개최되는 제62회 연례회의에 연구원의 적극적인 참여와 홍보를 부탁하였으며, 한국형사·법무정책연구원은 내년 회의에서 라운드테이블, 세션발표 등의 참여하여 형사사법 분야의 최신 연구 동향, 이론, 실무적 적용에 대한 국제적인 논의의 장에 기여할 계획이라고 밝힘.
 - 아울러 2025년 제62회 ACJS 연례회의 기간 중, 한국형사·법무정책연구원과 ACJS는 연구 협력, 학술 교류, 인력 교환 등 다양한 분야에서의 상호 협력을 공식화하기 위해 업무협약(MOU)을 체결 가능성을 논의함. MOU는 양 기관의 협력 관계를 강화하고, 향후 구체적인 협력 프로젝트의 기반을 마련하는 데 중요한 역할을 할 것으로 기대됨.

◎ KICJ - 재미한인범죄학회(KOSCA) 협력 회의 및 업무 오찬(3.21.(목))

<협약 내용>

- 한국형사·법무정책연구원의 협력 학회인 재미한인범죄학회(Korean Society of Criminology in America, KOSCA)와 공동 연구 및 교류·협력 네트워크 방안 등을 논의함.
- 양 기관은 비교 범죄학 연구, 한국 및 미국 내 범죄 및 형사사법 시스템, AI 등 신기술을 활용한 연구 등과 관련하여 학술 교류를 촉진하기로 함.
- KOSCA 소속 교수진이 보유하고 있는 AI, Big Data 등 분석 기술을 통해 공동으로 수행할 연구 영역 개발 필요성 논의하였으며, 특히 다크웹 상 자살정보, 범죄정보 등의 정보를 수집하고, 마약범죄유통을 모니터링하고 수사와 연계할 수 있는 방법이 있음을 설명함.
- KOSCA측은 연구원에 미국에서 연구를 시작한 신진 연구자들이 KOSCA에 가입하여 활동할 수 있도록 협조를 요청함. 특히 연구원 출신 연구자들에게 KOSCA를 소개하고 설명해줄 것을 요청하였으며, 신진연구자 대상 다양한 지원 제도가 있다는 것을 설명함.
- ACJS, ASC 등 형사사법, 범죄학 분야의 주요 국제 학술대회에서 세미나

및 워크숍 등을 공동으로 개최하여 양 기관의 네트워크를 지속적으로 확대하기로 함.

◎ KICJ - NIJ 협력 회의 및 업무 오찬(3.22.(금))

<협의 내용>

- 2024년 5월 13일부터 17일까지 오스트리아 비엔나에서 개최되는 제33차 유엔 범죄예방형사사법위원회(CCPCJ)에서 한국형사·법무정책연구원과 유엔지역형사사법연구원(UNICRI, United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute)이 공동으로 주최하는 사이드이벤트에서 NIJ측에서 발표를 담당하기로 함.
- NIJ측 발표는 형사사법체계실장인 마리 가르시아(Marie Garcia) 박사가 “기술과 정의의 교차점에 대한 평가(An Assessment of the Intersection between Technology and Justice)”를 주제로 발제할 예정임.
- 한국형사·법무정책연구원은 2024년 8월 연구원이 개최하는 아태지역 형사사법 전문가 컨퍼런스(APECCJ)에 NIJ를 초청하였으며, NIJ 원장에게 기조연설을 맡아줄 것을 요청함.
- 아울러 연구원이 2024년 12월 개최하는 제11회 한국형사·법무정책연구원 국제포럼과 관련하여 NIJ의 참석과 발표에 대한 논의를 함.